THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1251.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber House,

ON the Cross-street, leading to Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerson. Possession to be given the 1st of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 eawtf

SALES AT AUCTION,

Without reserve, for approved indorsed Notes at 3 and 6 months.

The Subscribers will begin to sell, on Tuesday the 16th October next, a very large and valuable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, fine and coarse Cloths and Cassimeres.
Chintzes, Callicoes and India Cottons.
Men and Women's silk, thread, cotton and worsted Hose.
Marseilles, Dimities and Jeans.
Bombazetts, Durants and Wildbores.
Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Hats.
Ladies extra. long and short silk and Kid Gloves.
Bandannas, cotton and silk Handerchiefs and Shawls.
A most complete assortment of Cutlery.
Hardware and Plated Ware, &c. &c. &c.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. d.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. eptds.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th last month, a Mulatto Slave named GEORGE, a large stout man, about 6 feet high, 34 or 35 years of age, has been used chiefly to working on a farm; his dress when he left me I am unable to describe, as he had a variety of clothing, which he carried with him, but I recollect he wore an old white hat, pretty large. He pretends to be a Methodist, but he is an artful villain, very fond of spirituous liquor, and when intoxicated, talkative and remarkably impertinent. He will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and may, for ought I know, produce a counterfeit pass in my name, or the name of Miss Elizabeth Harrison, to whom he belongs, but hired to me in February last for one year. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS reward if he is delivered to me at this place, or FIFTEEN if secured in any gaol in Virginia, besides any reasonable extra. expences. He formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Wood, near Winchester, and has been seen since he left me in Frederick county, enquiring the road to Falmouth and Richmond.

ANDREW WODROW.

Romney, Hampshire county, Sept. 20, 1804. 3w

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's store. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804. tds.

NOTICE.

JOHN DUNSMURE,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the GROCERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on by him, will, in future, be conducted under the firm of

Dunsmure & Turner,

who have on hand, a general assortment of ARTICLES in that line, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

All those indebted to John Dunsmure, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

Richmond, 1st October, 1804. 4tp

*** Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to receive subscriptions for "The Virginia Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany," are requested to return lists of such names, as they have been able to obtain, so soon as convenient, as the first number will certainly make its appearance on the first day of December next. There will be at least *one* elegant Copperplate Engraving attached to each number.

J. DIXON.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. 3t.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, October 1st, 1804.

A. WILLIAM Alston, 3; Richard E. Armistrong, Obediah Archer, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, Henry Anderson, John Andrews.

B. Ely Bennett, Mrs. Betty C. Bassett, Mr. Blackwell, Alexander Blackwood, Samuel Brooks, Carter Braxton, Moses Bates, John D. Blair, Cunningham Burton, David Boles, Ferdinand Bury, Thomas Baker, Anderson Barrett, James Bradley, Miss Ann Brend, Nicholas Bryce, jun. Wm. Burns, Richard Beal, Samuel Burtch, Richard Burns, William Bell.

C.—James Cowling, R. Canton, Patrick Conway, captain John Clark, William Coleman, John Crafton, William Clarkson, Thomas Cowles, 3; Thomas Charlton, George Clark, George Cox.

D.—Peter B. Davis, William Dandridge, Peter Drew, Richard Dunlavy, John Duboyce, John Duke, Mrs. Mc Donald.

E.—William Elder, Mr. Eustaff.

F.—William Fontaine, Mrs. Oney Fariss.

G.—John Gilchrist, honorable John Guerrant, James Gignilliats, Hickeson Grabbs, Everit Gay, George Gairdner, Mrs. Elizabeth George.

H.—Andrew Haines, David Hoop, Miss Roda Hood, James Hendley, Alexander Hare, Thomas Harris, Daniel Hawes, George W. Hill.

K.—Andrew Kidd, Pitmen Kidd.

L.—Edmund Lacy, Wilson Lumpkin, Miss Polly Lee, James Lankford.

M.—John McNeilly, Archibald McMillon, D. Myers, Samuel McCraw, William McKenzie, his excellency James Monroe, his honor Robert Mitchell, 2; Mrs. Rebecca McManarra, Mrs. Eliza A. Mayo, Miss Betsy Miller, Martin Mimms, 3; captain Daniel Mason, Jesse Michaux.

N.—Robert Nisbet, William Nettles.

P.—Charles Purcell, John Pendleton, Mrs. Mary Phepoe, William Pointer, Letty Parker, Walton Pearson, Ann Patton, John Potts.

R.—Barnard Reynolds, Richard H. Richardson, 2; George M. Roots, John Royster.

S.—Miss Martha H. Syme, Henry Smith, William Savage, Lynn Shackleford, 4; Thomas Sully, 2; Wm. Sanderson, James Swan, Robert Smith, Matthew P. Sterdevant, Rufus Soul, captain John Seabrook.

T.—Miss Sally Turpin, Edwin E. Toney, Robert H. Taliaferro, Richardson Taylor, Frank Thornton, Edward Trent, Richard Thompson, Reubin Turner, jun. Robert Turner, 4; John Taylor.

V.—Abraham B. Venable, 2; Peter Vanwoick, Mr. Vandiegle, John Vandeslice.

W.—John Warner, H. L. Wight, Robert Watkins, Bazil Wood, general James Wood, Thomas Williamson, Ephraditus White, Samuel Woody, Stephen White, Samuel White, George Winston, Willis Wills, Edward Walford, Jessee Wherry, Thomas Wade, James Williams, Charles Whitlock, John B. Walton, Mrs. Lucy B. Winston.

Y.—William Young, 2; Richard Young, 2; Mrs. Lucy Young.

Z.—Charles Zehmer.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

After an interval of some weeks, the public have been favored by the appearance of the second volume of this interesting work. Gibbon says it is the peculiar advantage of English literature, that the fame of a book read with approbation in London, immediately spreads to the shores of the Delaware and the Ganges. Of the work coming from the pen of Mr. Marshall we may say, it will immediately have its readers from the lakes to St. Mary's, from the woods to the ocean. What can be so interesting to Americans as the eventful history of their own empire, the recorded patriots. In the pages of Mr. Marshall the aged sire calls up the animating remembrance of his early toils. The young are told who were their benefactors, receive in full system, what they had caught as traditionary fragments, and listen with an enthusiasm to the story that recounts the glory of their fathers.

After a judicious introduction, presenting, under one view, the original settlement and early progress of the different colonies, Mr. Marshall has opened the first chapter of his second volume with an account of the birth of the illustrious subject of his work. In this chapter most readers are presented with a new, and all, with an interesting scene. They are introduced to Washington at a time of life when character is unfolding. They see him a youthful soldier, constant, intrepid, and aspiring and aiming at distinction and thirsting for glory. They see him, in posts of inferior military command, the faithful and zealous executor of every trust, displaying, in the onset of his military career, a skill and valour that drew admiration from the experienced and disciplined captains of a martial people. The narrative of this chapter is successfully conducted, and attains the first purpose of every narrative, that of leaving upon the mind a distinct and lively impression of its subject.

The second chapter gives a full account of the causes of the difference between the colonies and the mother country. The great question of the right of Britain to tax her remote subjects is here viewed in every light. To this chapter the American reader, in a distant generation, will resort as the voucher of the rectitude and patriotism of his ancestors. He will see in it a sense of justice that perceived wrong, and a high minded spirit that stood forth to resist it.—In scenes of political collision he will be reminded that the birth of his country was in virtuous jealousy and honorable pride, and will hesitate how he ever consents to a recall of those pledges of national security and independence. The remainder of the book comprises a history of the military operations of the revolution, down to the winter of '76 and '77. Of the expedition into Canada, a vivid narrative is given.—To have been a spectator of the conflict at Quebec could alone have given a more distinct idea of it than Mr. Marshall's recital. The official letters of General Washington are copiously spread throughout the work, and taken in connection with existing events, shew in impressive lights, the quick sighted and pervading apprehension of an able chief. It will be the praise of Mr. Marshall's work that it contains so minute an account of the war. It is properly observed, that history is biography. Roscoe's life of Lorenzo of Medicis is a history of the learning and arts of a modern age of Italy.

The life of Alexander embraces a history of the overthrow of the Grecian states, and the biographer of Caesar must shew us the characters of Brutus and of Anthony. Dr. Ramsay's history is faithful and interesting; but Mr. Marshall's will, in all probability, become the standard authority upon subjects connected with the American revolution. The latter draws full pictures of what the former gives general outlines, and only faint sketches.

Of the style of the book before us, it may be confidently said the general result is favorable. Its principal characteristics are, perspicuity and ease; without high ornament or periods very glowing. It is so elevated that it will adorn the library of the man of letters, and yet, so familiar, that most of its characters may delight the evening leisure of the mechanic or the husbandman. The writings of some of the historians of our language make the taste for style somewhat luxurious. In the life of Washington there is now and then an embarrassed sentence, and, in a few instances, diction somewhat loose. A nice ear is sometimes offended by the repetition of particular modes of expression, and does not always find the harmony it could wish. But, whoever is disposed to exert verbal criticism upon this work should keep in mind the peculiar circumstances under which it has been written; he should recollect that the second volume has extended to near six hundred octavo pages, and should be told that this volume is to be followed by three more of equal bulk. Mr. Marshall has shewn himself a sufficient master of style to assure his readers, that when, unperplexed by "the pressing hour of publication" he shall review his composition for another impression, a task which, at a future day, must be imposed on him, its inaccuracies will disappear. His pages form a body, the solidity of which qualifies it to take any polish.

The author's narrative has been suspended at an interesting crisis of the revolution, and when the fame of his hero was beaming with particular lustre. The reader waits with anxiety for the continuation.

[PHILA. REG.]

From a LONDON PAPER.

Reward Offered.—Lost, stolen, strayed, or absconded, about three o'clock, on Saturday morning, from his usual place of residence, near Westminster Hall, Mr. Pitt's old servant, *Thumping Majority*.—Having done vast service in the late war, and being a great favorite, his master is inconsolable for his loss.—*Thumping Majority* is always talking politics, and used to distinguish himself greatly in all debates upon the state of the nation; upon all questions relative to the late *just* and *necessary* war, and all matters of finance.—About three years ago, Mr. Pitt turned volunteer, and went down to Dover, leaving Mr. Addington to keep house for him in his absence. *Thumping Majority*, with the rest of the household, remained in *statu quo*; but whether it was that the *locum tenens* did not keep as good a table as the master, or some defect of constitution; poor *Thumping Majority* fell into a galloping decline. He has something of a Ruffian and Welch appetite, being very fond of *candle-ends* and *cheese-parings*; and what from sinecures and places bestowed upon him by his master, is said to be very rich. Indeed, as he held the purse of the nation many years, he must have been a great fool if he did not help himself.—Some say, however, that he was very extravagant, and that it was only during the time Mr. Addington had him on board wages, that he began to economise. It is allowed on all hands, that his master cannot carry on business without him: and therefore, my money will be given to the finder, who shall restore him, if lost, stolen or strayed; and if he has absconded, he will be taken back with pleasure, and all faults will be forgiven. A man of the name of Fox, having lately threatened to set up in opposition to Mr. Pitt, it is feared that the former, knowing his value, and that the concern cannot stand without his assistance, may have tempted him to go out of the way, or to engage in his service. Any person giving information where he may be found, will be most liberally rewarded. No money or pains will be spared; no terms will be considered extravagant, as in fact the minister cannot exist without him. Application to be made to Mr. Paymaster, at the sign of the Rose, Palace-yard.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

[No. III.]

Governments, as well as individuals, in their transactions, make use of words according to their general acceptation: the denomination of West Florida to designate a considerable tract of land to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville, has been generally admitted for these forty years, and this acceptation of the word by Spain, France and England has received a solemn confirmation by the wording of the treaty of peace of 1783.—By it, it evidently appears, those powers considered West Florida as a different territory from Louisiana, and it is then to be presumed, that when two of them agreed on the *retrocession* of Louisiana, they could not mean to include a territory that they did not call Louisiana. Had its cession to France been intended, they would not have thus neglected the phraseology, and left a field for bickering and dispute: a clear and distinct stipulation would have been made to this effect, establishing the limits of the cession on the banks of the Perdido. Nothing like this has been done and the two contracting powers have perfectly agreed in their real intentions, as it is proved by the mutual satisfaction of their two agents, when Spain *had given back to France what she had formerly received from her*: Independent of the preceding observations which must remove all kind of doubt as to West Florida not being considered as a part of Louisiana: we shall call the attention of the public to the boundaries assigned to these two provinces by the modern geographers of all nations, *the Americans included*, when it will be found that West Florida is not considered by them *as part of Louisiana*.—Among the number of writers upon this subject, our countryman, Mr. Elliott, deserves particular notice. No man in the United States can impeach his patriotism, or his merit as a geographer. He was employed during the administration of Mr. Adams, as the principal commissioner for running the southern line of demarcation, in consequence of our treaty with Spain in 1795, and, surely no man possesses more local knowledge concerning that part of the Florida, where he has spent many years. His opinion upon this subject has, and should have the greatest weight. In the preface to his journal, after being informed of the particulars of the purchase of Louisiana, he proceeds thus: "It does not appear by *the cession of Louisiana* to the United States, *that we obtain the whole of both sides* of the Mississippi, for by consulting

No. 5. of the maps, it will be seen that the island of New-Orleans, which lies on the east side of the Mississippi, only extends north to Manchac, from thence northerly along the east side of the river to the southern boundary of the United States, *is still held by his Catholic Majesty as a part of West-Florida, and which separates the island of New-Orleans from the other possessions of the United States, on the east side of the river.*" In the same preface, the following paragraph is to be found: "By the cession of Louisiana, the United States will gain but little on the Gulf of Mexico, and are but little benefited as a maritime people. The important and safe harbors on both the Floridas still remain in the possession of his Catholic Majety," &c. In a word, the maps annexed to his book present the territory in question under the denomination of West Florida.

We have said enough to shew that the impressions as well as the intentions of the court of Madrid must have been to retain the territory to the eastward of the rivers Mississippi and Iberville, as not belonging to Louisiana. Had our government grounded pretensions to establish upon this head, the respect that nations owe to each other, and the dignity and decorum that should be apparent in all their transactions, should have suggested the road of proceeding to explanations and even negociations, previous to exercising our jurisdiction in a country, the claim to which was at least dubious, and was actually in possession of the king of Spain; but unluckily congress lost sight of those important considerations, and in the last session passed an act for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage for the new acquired territory, in which there was a section that appears to have given great offence to Spain. The section alluded to is the 11th, conceived in the following terms: "And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be and hereby is authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to erect on the shores, waters, and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, and of the other rivers, creeks, inlets and bays emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, east of the said river Mobile, and west thereof to the Pascagoula."

By this section, Spain appears to consider herself highly insulted by the United States pretending to legislate in a country held by her under the most indisputable titles of conquest and possession, and with which it had never intended to part; report says, her minister had made serious complaints to our government upon the occasion, and that he required the repeal or such modification in the tenor of the section, as to save the honor of the king of Spain, leaving unimpaired the rights of the United States, *if such rights could exist*; but, this just and reasonable demand was neglected or not attended to.

It is very natural to suppose that the king of Spain must have looked upon this proceeding of the American government as an aggravated offence, not only for the glaring insult offered to him in the above section, but also for the denial of reasonable redress or satisfaction. In this state of affairs, and with impressions easily to be conceived, Spain very probably received from the hands of the American minister, the convention for ratification.—We should not wonder at her refusing to give her last sanction to a friendly act towards the United States, at the very period in which the king of Spain considered himself insulted, and when the calls of his minister for a reasonable satisfaction had been disregarded and treated with neglect.

This appears to be the history of our existing differences with Spain; and if the account of them should prove accurate, we must confess we entertain the most sanguine hopes of a friendly arrangement;—In fact, by the preceding explanation, nothing can justify the rash step of our American minister in calling for his passports.—Both nations know the importance of peace; we suppose them both disposed to it; and it is to be hoped, that the happiness of many millions of human beings is not to be sacrificed to a false policy, or to the peevish levity of a public agent.

[This number having been sent to the press without any signature, induced the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette to suppose that "*Graviora Manent*" had dropped the subject.]

EDUCATION.

JOHN D. BLAIR

INFORMS the public, that the Academy under his direction and that of Mr. WOOD, has commenced, after the usual vacation, where youth are instructed in the Greek, Latin and French Languages; the Mathematical Sciences, Astronomy, Geography, and Natural and Moral Philosophy.

In order that the students may make every possible proficiency, they are divided, according to their ages and their capacities, into separate classes, so that each individual receives the same attention and benefit, as if he were under the instruction of a private tutor.

N. B. J. WOOD has also established a separate class, not interfering with the public school hours, for those who chuse to be instructed in the art of Drawing and Painting.

Richmond, October 4, 1804.

☞ It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to *Report the Debates of Congress*. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1804.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE!

The Broad Rock fall RACES commenced on Monday, the 24th instant. First day, the great Sweepstakes of $27,000, 3 mile heats, was won by capt. William Ball's colt, Florizel, only 3 years old, by Diomed, beating the following horses:—Mr. Wade Mosby's mare Amanda, 6 years old, only saved her distance half the neck—Mr. Selden's filly Lavinia, distanced—Mr. Taylor's colt Top Gallant, distanced—Mr. Hoomes's colt Peace Maker, paid forfeit on account of his being sick.

SECOND DAY.

The Jockey Club Purse of $400, four mile heats.

Mr. Wyllie's grey colt Mask, 4 years old, by Diomed,	1—1
Mr. Goode's Chanticleer, 3 years old,	2—dis.
Mr. Mosby's Diggory, do. do.	3—2
Mr. Taylor's Snap Dragon, aged,	4—4

THIRD DAY.

The Purse of the Proprietor of the Field, of $200, three mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's Hamiltonian, 4 years old, by Diomed,	1—1
Mr. Hoomes's Volunteer,	2—2
Mr. Ball's Spectator,	3—dis.
Mr. Mosby's colt Chesterfield.	4—dr.

FOURTH DAY.

A Handy-Cap Purse of $150, two mile heats.

Mr. Taylor's colt Top Gallant, 4 years old,	1—2—2
Col. Halcomb's horse Leopard, 5 years old,	2—1—1
Mr. Ball's filly Moll in the Wadd, 4 do.	3—drawn.
Mr. Royall's Chevalier,	4—3—3

On the 30th ult arrived at the city of Washington, the President of the United States.

Captain Bradshaw, arrived at Charleston, from Havanna, informs, that a few days before he sailed, the Royal Treasury was robbed of $25,000 in doubloons.—The building, we are told, is constantly surrounded by a strong guard; but the robbers entered by the roof, which communicates with the adjoining houses, and carried off their plunder without molestation. This took place between Saturday night and Monday morning; at which time an embargo was laid upon the shipping in the harbor, and every vessel closely examined. Strict search had also been made throughout the city, but without leading to any discovery. Some of the inferior officers were suspected of being concerned in the plot.

A letter from Cadiz, by the brig Sea-Nymph, dated the 11th August, says, "60,000 bushels of wheat, and 12,000 barrels of flour arrived there from the Levant and the United States, from the 21st July to the 9th August.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Virginia, the 15th of July, 1804.

A PERIOD is now advancing fast, which will present to our consideration, a subject in which we are all deeply concerned. By a law of the last legislature of this state, we shall be soon called on, once more, to vote for persons to choose a president and vice-president of the United States. The occasion is an important one; no less so, than to decide, how far a representative, republican government, is capable of purity and duration; or, like other human institutions, subject to corruption and decay.

By a representative, republican government, I understand, a continuance of that democratic rule of governing by the will of the PEOPLE, as far as is practicable on a large scale, which was formerly exercised on a small; that is, when the state of society becoming so extended as to render it, not only inconvenient, but absolutely impracticable, for every individual citizen to attend and give his own immediate vote for every particular measure or law, agents appointed immediately by a fair, unbiassed and uncorrupted majority of those people, possessing their acquaintance, their confidence, and an intimate knowledge of their interests and their will, became the only means of perpetuating, in the smallest degree, that mode of governing by the popular voice. Every remove from those essential principles or requisites, is to be considered, at all times, and even by the consent of the people themselves, a palpable deviation from a pure representative, republican government; and partakes, immediately, of the most strong and decisive aristocratic or monarchic "tendencies."

In what light then, is this election we are now called on to make, to be viewed, when tried by those rules, and the standard of the constitution and the laws under which it is to be conducted? Is it to be made, free of all the undue influence, interference and abuse of one department of the same government, over another, so wisely and so carefully guarded against in the constitution of the United States? Is it to be made upon the open, free, candid, fair and virtuous principles of republicanism; entirely without any view to depriving any part of the individuals of the same community, of their just rights and the proportion of immediate weight and influence in that choice, according to the laws by which it is to be governed? Can the persons to be chosen electors, possibly possess the immediate personal acquaintance, the confidence, or even an intimate knowledge of the interests and will of all those who are erroneously said to elect them throughout a whole state; when, in fact, they have never seen or heard of each other, but through the representation of others, in a great majority of the cases?

By the constitution of the United States, no senator or representative in congress, can be an elector of a president and vice-president, in the first instance: And yet, we hear of the majority in those bodies, assembling and deciding by regular and formal vote, who shall be held up for those offices; which is, in effect, determining, in the very first movement of this important election (by the exclusive voices of those self-elected and very constitutionally-forbidden choosers) who shall be chosen to those important offices: And what is most extraordinary, this barefaced infraction of the constitution, this open and contemptuous regard for one of the very first and most sacred principles of republicanism, originated with the very dawn of the present pure and boasted state, of regenerated republicanism! at the last session of congress.

From such an example of dictatorial interference over the choices of others, in the main objects of the election, and that too by the very heads and leaders of that party who stile themselves the only true republicans; what is to be expected from the inferior arrangements, throughout the different parts, to carry into execution the minuter branches of so falsely pretended a republican election, as the one we are just about to make, will be found, on a thorough and close examination? In the exercise of a free and independent vote, is necessarily implied, the previous advantages of a choice between some two or more objects. Where there is only one object, the idea of a free vote or choice, is an absurdity, beyond the comprehension of the most visionary or theoretical pretender to an admiration of liberty and free elections, himself. How then the choice of electors, under the law regulating this approaching political farce or mockery of freedom, called an election, will square with those primary essentials to a real choice, the present dilemma to which we are at present reduced, will more strongly point out, when we come to practice upon the system, than any thing I can now express.

As was the case in the dictatorial arrangement of the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, an extension of the principle of depriving the people of every possible means of choosing for themselves, is to be found in every part of the mode adopted for the selection of electors; to consummate this overthrow of the last remains of republicanism in the election of these two important officers. By the law under which we are to vote, the state of Virginia is laid off into twenty-four districts; out of each of which, an elector is to be chosen, so as to make up the whole number, equal to that of all the representatives and senators in congress from the same state. A provision is made, that no part of the state shall be represented doubly, or over the proportion to which the same number of voters are entitled, in their choice of such representatives and senators; by prescribing a rule by which a choice shall be decided in case of two persons being voted for in the same district. This at once shews the idea which the state legislature itself entertained, of the total impracticability of the people themselves being able to comply with the requisitions of such a law, without the further dictatorial interference of the same body in this, the most sacred of all their political rights; and that too, in a way, they did not chuse to venture on in their public and legislative capacity. By another law of their own body, they well knew, that every freeholder is obliged to vote at every election of so important a nature, or incur a considerable fine. To conduct them by so despotic a point, as the one to which those two laws, when taken together, were certain to reduce them; they, very kindly and officiously, furnished them with a list of names, erroneously called a Republican Ticket: For which they may vote, as it is called, (in many instances against their inclinations, against their consciences, and, as they may conceive, in absolute destruction of their country) or, incur the fine in the impracticable and fruitless attempt to make out another, together, with the still more objectionable imputation of being disobedient and lawless citizens!

Thus reduced to this narrow passage, between this Scylla and Charybdis of republican despotism; I trust the people of Virginia will at length begin to reflect, when they come to vote at this next farcical election for electors to choose a president and vice-president. They must, at least, pause a while, I think, and ask themselves, for what it is they are about to vote? Where, in this *single* ticket, *republican as it is*, is that *choice* to be found, in which consists the very essence of a free vote? Why, rather, have those *good guardians of their rights*, not saved them the trouble entirely, and spared their feelings from the insult (which so barefaced a pretence of *choosing for themselves*, imposes on their common sense) by taking the election fully into their own hands? will be an enquiry, at least, most natural to be made, by every real republican and independent-spirited man. This certainly would have been more tolerable, as it would have been less disrespectful to their common understandings. But how, let me here ask, does either a legislative or general ticket vote comport with the true and genuine principles of republicanism, which consists in a continuance of that democratic rule or exercise of the people's immediate, individual will, in the choice of their most high and responsible officers or agents of society, at least? How is that immediate and individual will to be exercised, possibly, much less properly, otherwise than thro' an immediate, personal and competent, reciprocal knowledge of the wishes, the interests and qualifications, between the people electing and the persons to be elected?

To come up to all the points necessary to constitute a true representation of all the rights, interests and inclinations of the persons to be represented, as well as to obtain a competent knowledge of the requisite qualifications of those to be chosen representatives; it is as necessary that a territory, too extensive to be governed by a pure democracy, should be divided into small districts, for the choice of representatives, as it was first essential to resort to the representative principle itself, to adhere to the government by the people, when they became too numerous and extended to legislate in person: For, in every extensive territory, it is well known, that the people in different quarters of it, will have different interests—different opinions—or, at least, different ideas and inclinations about the ways and means best calculated to promote those interests and opinions. How then, are those different, and in many instances, violently contending interests, opinions and inclinations, of all those different parts or distantly connected portions of the people, to be immediately and minutely known, reconciled, represented or promoted, by persons elected by the community in the aggregate, where those different interests, opinions and inclinations are compounded, and the majority taken upon the whole, to decide the weight of those minuter parts? And how, above all, are the people thus electing by the aggregate, to form an adequate knowledge of those they are about to elect, any more than they to be elected, can all be acquainted with the interests, the opinions and the inclinations of all those, by whom they are thus generally and collectively to be elected? As is the case with monarchy and aristocracy, two of the great essentials of representative, republican government—viz. a minute and intimate knowledge of the interests, the opinions, and the inclinations of the represented, by the representative, and a thorough and perfect knowledge of the representative by the represented; in an election of this sort, are entirely disregarded and swallowed up in the great mass of general opinion, concentred and drawn to one common point, by one common rule, principle, head, or call it what the friends of such a system please; contrary to the will of the majority, obtained and proportioned by consulting the different particular parts.

In the state of Virginia, it is known, that, at the last election, nearly two sixths of the people, dispersed over different parts of it, were anxious to choose electors of a president and vice-president, different from what was the choice of the other two thirds; the consequence of which would have been, on the minuter and more correct scale of an intimate and immediate knowledge in, and an equal, true and faithful representation of all the different interests, rights and inclinations of all the people, by electors personally known to them; or, in other words, by an election on the district plan—six at least, if not seven, out of the twenty one, would have been chosen to vote for one of the candidates for the presidency, and fifteen for another. Whereas, by the general ticket mode, adopted expressly to answer a contrary party-purpose of that election, it is but too well remembered, that the whole of the twenty one were chosen to vote, and did vote, for one particular candidate: In which case, the people, individually and in their own personal rights, were made to vote, at least in two instances out of three, for persons as electors, with whom they had no personal acquaintance, and, consequently, in whom they could have placed no well-grounded confidence; and that too, to represent, in the other proportion of only two over one third, the rights, the interests, and inclinations of others, in the highly important and single object, of the choice of a first magistrate, of which they could have had as little real self-knowledge, as right of controul over.—So that, instead of one third of the people of Virginia, on the fair and equitable principles of a thorough state of real and actual representation, having their voices truly and literally proclaimed, through the medium of their electoral agents, for a candidate for the presidency, different from the choice of the other two thirds, as would have been the case by district elections; at least two thirds of the same people, out of the two parties, had, in reality, no actual and immediate personal choice of their own, in the election of those primary agents themselves (according to those principles of representation) thro' the opposite plan of a general ticket; where, in the proportion stated, they will of necessity always have to take the recommendation—nay, in fact, to substitute the choice of others for their own. To make the best of it, a set of leading characters on each side (admitting both to act) meet together, and nominate, each, as many persons as are to be chosen electors for a whole state. The people, individually, are then called on to vote throughout that whole state (in some instances at least four hundred miles square) for the full number, on one side or the other, regularly dispersed over such extensive territory, in proportion of one to every representative and senator in congress from such state; in which is involved the very complicated and difficult calculation of one to every thirty thousand, reduced and averaged upon the whole, when taking in two for the senate. If any one, or other small proportion of the minority of individuals of such state, chuses, or chuse, to make out a ticket different from either of those, thus peremptorily dictated to them, they have a right, to be sure, to do so; but such exercise of their absolute individual rights, it is well known, amounts to the same useful and happy end as though they were deprived entirely of them!—And, this glaring and violent infraction of the fundamental principles of representation and republicanism—this open and daring outrage on the immediate rights of suffrage—this insulting mockery of free election—this pretended choice by the people, was justified and recommended by the exclusive self-stiled republicans, on the principle of similar modes of election being adopted and practiced in other states in the union; and in retaliation, self-defence, &c.—to counteract the evil effects of such proceedings in these quarters; being also strictly consistent with the rules of propriety and the true spirit of republicanism, and the constitution of the United States!

Thus the reason and excuse for the adoption of the measure, were at once, in amount, an acknowledgment of the impropriety of it; and, a refutation, of course, of that reason and excuse, on which it was attempted to be justified and recommended. For, if the adoption of such a measure was necessary on the principles of retaliation, self-defence, or to counteract any other measure of a similar construction and operation; then, the very necessity of such retaliation, self-defence, or counteraction of such similar measure, is an acknowledgment of some evil it contains.—What then was the evil to be guarded against and counteracted in this case? The professions of those engaged in the exertion, who justified and supported it (if indeed their professions are worth arguing on) for themselves, at once, furnished a sufficient reply. The establishment and support of liberty and republicanism, on the true principles of representative government, is the professed object of those exclusive patriots who have adopted, and still support in Virginia and other important states, this retaliating, defensive and counteracting measure. Consequently, the similar measure it was intended to counteract and guard against in other states, must be presumed, to have had, or to have been expected in time to have, a different tendency from the establishment and support of liberty and republicanism, on the principles of a representative government; or, it never could have been opposed on the ground of promoting those great blessings. And, if such be the tendency of the same measure in other states, as to produce the opposite of liberty, republicanism, and representative government; which is monarchy, aristocracy and slavery; as is not only implied, in this counteracting proceeding of some of the states, but has been openly and uniformly professed by all the same party throughout the United States, how is it to produce any other effects, ultimately, in any other quarter!

It has, indeed, produced a change of men, if not reconciliatory to those contradictory prospects and professions, at least favorable, for a time, to other favorite projects: But, as certainly as the same causes will invariably, sooner or later, produce the same effects; will, as certainly, the same proceeding which is calculated to deprive the people of their rights and liberties, through the election of one man, in one quarter, operate in the end to deprive them of the same rights and liberties, through the election of another, in any other quarter. In fine, we have seen the principle admitted in the different doctrines contended for, as applied to the same object in the different states. In Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-York, a general ticket, and even an assembly vote for electors, was right at the last election, and will be right again at this, to promote a republican decision, as it is called, of the first representative of the people; in opposition to the immediate tendency of the same methods of election in other states, to impose again an aristocratic and monarchic president on the people, contrary to their own, well-known, decided, democratic will. In Maryland, immediately between Virginia and Pennsylvania, where it was well known, the majority of the whole state were, at that time, opposed to those extreme republican views, the same methods of election were entirely wrong, because they would have "deprived the people of their immediate rights of suffrage; that great, essential and indispensible ingredient in free and representative republics!"

So that, either the methods of election by a general ticket or legislative state vote, are entirely wrong, or they are entirely right, as exercised by the two opposite parties, according to the different contradictory doctrines, contended for to promote the views of one of them. In submission, however, to their superior penetration in thus discovering both right and wrong in the same measure, I should presume, that if those methods were wrong in one party, as depriving the people of their immediate right of suffrage, and as being an intrigue and manœuvre to answer particular, corrupt party purposes—such as the election of a president of aristocratic and monarchical principles, contrary to the real sense of the American people, when fairly taken on the honest principles of unintriguing republicanism, and a due regard to all the immediate rights of individual suffrage; they were equally, if not doubly wrong in the other, who setting up a superior and exclusive claim of guardianship over those great rights and principles, not only follow the immediate aristocratic and monarchic example of the destruction of the first, but openly and confessedly practice all the intriguing party-manœuvres, complained of, to answer similar purposes in the latter. For, how is a general ticket or assembly vote, more a deprivation of the people's immediate right of suffrage in one state than in another? And what is a justification of those modes of election in one state, where they are to operate in one direction, and a reprobation of them in another, where they are to have a different effect, but one of the very worst and most bare-faced of all intrigues, to bring about an election, contrary to the fair sense or true majority of the American people? Suppose the federalists had attempted and succeeded, as the republicans, as they pleased to stile themselves, actually did at the last election, in persuading the populace, that a general ticket or assembly vote was right where it would operate to their advantage, and wrong where the majority of a state was against them; and thereby have obtained the whole of the votes of those states, thus in their favor, and a partial vote in all the others; would that have been considered, by their honest and consistent opponents, as a fair and full trial of the people's will in the choice of a president, on the honest principles of unintriguing republicanism, and a due regard to all the immediate rights of individual suffrage? And, if such a glaringly inconsistent and contradictory system, could not have been reconciled to those principles of republicanism and their most virtuous and devoted admirers; how, in the name of all that is really, or pretendedly patriotic even, can the different doctrines contended for in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-York, and those urged by the same party in Maryland, which changed the administration at the last election, ever be reconciled and made to agree with those high pretensions on the score of republicanism and the people's rights?—Whatever might have been, or still may be, the temporary gratification proceeding from such a system of retaliation, self-defence, or mistaken republicanism; depend upon it, the time will come, if it has not indeed already arrived, when its operation will be immediately and materially against those principles it was pretended to promote. A thing so entirely wrong in principle, never can terminate perfectly right in practice. Even the excuse of a similar evil having been practiced in other states will not prevent those ultimate direful consequences; much less will it prove a sufficient apology for a continuance of the same principle, under existing circumstances, and a true state of that cause from which such a system of self-defence, and justifiable retaliation (as it will appear, under those circumstances, it has been most erroneously stiled) first proceeded.

(*To be continued.*)

Mons. St. Aubin's FIRE-WORK

in the Circus at the Hay-Market Garden will certainly be exhibited this evening, weather permitting. A band of Music will attend—the Garden and Ball-Room well lighted—and Music for dancing.

☞ Admittance—Three Shillings.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 10.

The public will read with delight and admiration the official details given by captain Dance, of the gallant conduct of our China ships in baffling the attempt made by admiral Linois upon that very valuable fleet. The enemy's hopes of plunder were not only frustrated, but all Europe will learn with surprize, and the tyrant of France with indignation and sorrow, that an 84 gun ships, and three large frigates fled, discomfited and disgraced, before a squadron of the merchantmen, deeply laden, and ill calculated for the execution of those manœuvres which engagements of this kind require.—The skill, judgement and spirit, displayed by the Commodore, by captain Timms, who gave battle to the French Admiral, and by all the captains of the East-India men, must prove truly gratifying to every man who feels as he should for our national honour and our naval superiority. The cowardice and incapacity of Linois were alike evident in the paltry attempt which he made. The more we reflect on the gallant and intrepid conduct of all the officers and men in the fleet, the more do we see grounds for the deepest gratitude. Their defence of one of the most valuable assemblages of commercial property that ever was introduced into England, does the highest honour to their spirit, and their zeal for the interests of the East-India company.

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East-India House, August 8, 1804.

China fleet and Admiral Linois's squadron.

A letter from captain Nathaniel Dance, commander of the East India Company's ship Earl Camden, was received this morning, of which the following is a copy;

"SIR,

"For the information of the honourable court, I beg leave to acquaint you, that the Earl Camden was dispatched from Canton by the select committee, the 31st of January last, and the ships noted in the margin were put under my orders as senior commander; also the Rolla Botany Bay ship, and the country ship as per margin; were put under my charge to convoy as far as our courses lay in the same direction. I was also ordered to take under my protection a Portuguese Europe ship that was lying in Macao roads, whose supercargo had solicited it from the select committee.

"Our passage down the river was tedious, and the fleet much dispersed; the ships being under the direction of their several Chinese pilots, I could not keep them collected as I wished.

"We passed the Macao roads on the night of the 5th of February, and I conceived the Rolla had anchored so near Macoa as not to see the fleet get under weigh and pass through; although at the time I had no idea that could be possible, especially as I saw the Ocean in shore of us, getting under weigh, burning blue lights and firing a gun. The Portuguese ship, I suppose, must have been in the same situation as the Rolla.

"During the night of the 5th of February I carried an easy sail, and on the following day hove too for about two hours, hoping to see those ships; but there was no appearance of them, nor did they ever join the fleet.

"On the 14th of February, at day-break, we saw Pulo Auro bearing W. S. W. and at 8 A. M. the Royal George made the signal for seeing four strange sail in the S. W. I made the signal for the Alfred, Royal George, Bombay Castle and Hope, to go down and examine, and lieutenant Fowler, of the royal navy, late commander of the Porpoise, and passenger with me, having handsomely offered to go in the Ganges brig, and inspect them nearly, I afterwards sent her down likewise; and from their signals I perceived it was an enemy's squadron, consisting of a line of battle ship, three frigates and a brig.

"At one P. M. I recalled the look-out ships by signal, and formed the line of battle in close order. As soon as the enemy could fetch in our wake, they put about; we kept on our course under an easy sail. At near sun set they were close up with our rear, and I was in a momentary expectation of an attack there, and prepared to support them; but at the close of the day we perceived them haul to windward. I sent lieutenat Fowler in the Ganges brig, to station our country ships on our lee bow, by which means we were between them and the enemy; and having done so, he returned with some volunteers from the country ships.

"We lay to in a line of battle all night, our men at their quarters; at day-break of the 15th we saw the enemy about three miles to windward, lying to. We hoisted our colours, offering him battle if he chose to come down. The enemy's four ships hoisted French colours, the line of battle ship carrying a rear-admiral's flag; the brig was under Batavian colours.

At 10, A. M. finding they would not come down, we formed the order of sailing, and steering our course under an easy sail, the enemy then filled their sails, and edged towards us.

"At 1, P. M. finding they proposed to attack, and endeavor to cut off our rear, I made the signal to tack and bear down upon him, and engage in succession; the Royal George being the leading ship, the Ganges next, and then the Earl Camden. This manœuvre was correctly performed, and we stood towards him under a press of sail; the enemy then formed in a very close line, and opened their fire on the headmost ships, which was not returned by us 'till we approached him nearer.—The Royal George bore the brunt of the action, and got as near the enemy as he would permit him, the Ganges and Earl Cambden opened their fire as soon as their guns could have effect; but before any other ships could get into action, the enemy hauled their wind, and stood away to the eastward, under all the sail they could set.

"At 2 P. M. I made the signal for a general chase, and we pursued them till 4 P. M. when fearing a longer pursuit would carry us too far from the mouth of the Straits, and considering the immense property at stake, I made the signal to tack, and at three P. M. we anchored in a situation to proceed for the entrance of the Straits in the morning. As long as we could distinguish the enemy, we perceived him steering to the eastward, under a press of sail.

"The Royal George had one man killed and another wounded, many shot in her hull, and more in her sails; but few shot touched either the Camden or Ganges, and the fire of the enemy seemed to be ill directed, his shot either falling short, or passing over us.

Captain Timmins carried the Royal George into action in the most gallant manner. In justice to my brother commanders, I must state, that every ship was clear and prepared for action; and as I had communication with almost all of them during the two days we were in presence of the enemy, I found them unanimous in the determined resolution to defend the valuable property entrusted to their charge to the last extremity, with a full conviction of the successful event of their exertions; and this spirit was fully seconded by the gallant ardour of all our officers and ships companies.

"From Malacca, I dispatched lieut. Fowler, in the Ganges brig to Pulo Pinang, with a packet from the select committee, to the captain of any of his majesty's ships, soliciting their convoy to this very valuable fleet.

"On our arrival at Malacca, we were informed that the squadron we engaged was that of Admiral Linois, consisting of the Marengo, of 84 guns, the Belle Poule and Semillante, heavy frigates, a corvette of 22, and a Batavian brig, Williams, of 18 guns.

"The 28th of February, in the straits of Malacca, lat. 4, 30, N. we fell in with his majesty's ships Albion and Sceptre; I was then in a very poor state of health, and Mr. Lance went on board the Albion, and by his very able representation to captain Ferrier of the great national consequence of the honorable company's ships, he was induced to take charge of the fleet.

"On the 3d March I dispatched the Georges brig with a letter to the right hon. the governor general, giving an account of our action, to be conveyed to the honorable court.

"We arrived at St. Helena the 9th of June, under convoy of his majesty's ships Albion and Sceptre, and sailed the 18th, under convoy of his majesty's ship Plantaganet, with the addition of the Carmarthen, capt. Debres, and five whalers.

"Accompanying this, I send you a chart of the entrance of the straits of Malacca, with the situation of the fleet of the 14th and 15th of February, which will, I trust, convey a more distinct idea of the action, than any written description.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"NATHANIEL DANCE."

Earl Cambien, 6th July, 1804."

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Linois is reported to be extremely fond of "tripping on the light fantastic toe;" he will not, however, have reason to recollect with pleasure the chinese *Dance*.

In addition to the rich cargo of silks and teas, the china fleet has brought home a *stock* of *reputation* that will add very much to our *mercantile credit*.

Had the engagement with *Linois* lasted a vast deal longer, there was no danger of the *tea ships* running out of *ammunition*, as a principal part of their cargo consists of *gunpowder* and *canister* shot.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Capt. Thomas Dulson arrived at this port yesterday in the brig Rose, from Cadiz, with very important dispatches (as it is said) to the Secretary of State from Mr. PINCKNEY, our minister at the court of the King of Spain. Mr. P. had received his passports, and was to leave Madrid for the United States about the 20th of August. The bearer of the dispatches has given it as his opinion that a war between the two countries is apparently inevitable.

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[For the satisfaction of our readers, we subjoin the convention which the court of Madrid has recently refused to ratify.]

A CONVENTION

Between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, for the indemnification of those who have sustained losses, damages or injuries, in consequence of the excesses of individuals of either nation during the late war, contrary to the existing treaty or the laws of nations.

His Catholic Majesty and the government of the United States, wishing amicably to adjust the claims which have arisen from the excesses committed during the late war, by individuals of either nation, contrary to the laws of nations or the treaty existing between the two countries—his Catholic Majesty has given, for this purpose, full powers to his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, counsellor of state, gentleman of the bed chamber in employment, first secretary of state and universal dispatch, and superintendant general of the post and post offices in Spain and the Indies; and the government of the United States of America, to Charles Pinckney, a citizen of the said states, and their minister plenipotentiary near his Catholic majesty, who have agreed as follows:

First—A board of commissioners shall be formed, composed of five commissioners, two of whom shall be appointed by his Catholic majesty, two others by the government of the United States, and the fifth by common consent; and in case they should not be able to agree on a person for the fifth commissioner, each party shall name one, and leave the decision to lot; and hereafter in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any of those already appointed, they shall proceed in the same manner, to the appointment of persons to replace them.

Second.—The appointment of the commissioners being thus made, each one of them shall take an oath to examine, discuss, and decide on the claims which they are to judge, according to the laws of nations and the existing treaty, and with the impartiality justice may dictate.

Third.—The commissioners shall meet and hold their sessions in Madrid, where within the term of eighteen months (to be reckoned from the day on which they may assemble) they shall receive all claims which, in consequence of this convention, may be made, as well by the subjects of his Catholic majesty as by the citizens of the United States of America who may have a right to demand compensation for the losses, damages, or injuries sustained by them in consequence of the excesses committed by Spanish subjects or American citizens.

Fourth.—The commissioners are authorised by the said contracting parties, to hear and examine on oath, every question relative to the said demands and to receive as worthy of credit all testimony, the authenticity of which cannot reasonably be doubted.

Fifth.—From the decisions of the commissioners, there shall be no appeal, and the agreement of three of them shall give full force and effect to the decisions, as well with respect to the justice of the claims, as to the amount of the indemnification, which may be adjudged to the claimants; the said contracting parties obliging themselves to satisfy the said awards in specie, without deduction, at the times and places pointed out, and under the conditions which may be expressed by the board of commissioners.

Sixth.—It having been possible for the said plenipotentiaries to agree upon a mode by which the above mentioned board of commissioners should arbitrate the claims originating from the excesses of foreign cruizers, agents, consuls or tribunals, in their respective territories, which might be imputable to their two governments, they have expressly agreed that each government shall (as it does by this convention) to itself, its subjects or citizens, respectively, all the rights which they now have, and under which they may hereafter bring forward their claim, at such times as may be most convenient to them.

Seventh.—The present convention shall have no force or effect until it be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. In faith whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Madrid, this eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and two.

PEDRO CEVALLOS, (Seal)
CHARLES PINCKNEY, (Seal)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.

HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"NEW YORK, *September* 28.

"Arrived here this morning, the brig Olive Branch, Fowler, St. Croix, 20 days, rum and sugar; brig Angenora, Connell, St. Thomas, 14 days, sugar and rocou; schr. Huntress, Montgomery, Philadelphia, 3 days.

Below, 2 ships, one of them is the Putnam, from Salem; the Leander, from St. Domingo, is reported to be the other ship.

By capt. Connell, from St. Thomas, we have received distressing accounts of the effects of a hurricane at that island, Martinique, &c.

Capt Connell informs that the schr. Goliah, of New-York, was lost at St. Thomas both vessel and cargo. Also, the ship Commerce, Congdon, of do. driven on shore, some likelihood of getting her off. Another schr. of New-York, not likely to be got off. Schr. Lark, Driggs, of Middletown, vessel and cargo totally lost. Schr. Betsey, of New-York, driven on shore, and bilged, not likely to be got off. Brig Neptune, Patterson, of Philadelphia, on shore, cargo saved, vessel sold for the benefit of the concerned. Brig Lark, Brown, of Philadelphia, totally lost. Brig Hope, of Boston, drove on shore, vessel and cargo, and all hands lost. Brig Perseverance, of Providence, vessel, cargo and crew, totally lost. Two brigs lost on the S. W. point, round the small fort, supposed to be coming in, and to be Americans, from the appearance of the wreck and paint, all hands perished. Several Danish and English ships went on shore also, to the number of forty two sail, exclusive of boats and small crafts.

Capt. Connell further informs us, that on the 13th Sept. by an arrival that day from Martinique, all the vessels in the Roads of St. Pierres, (Mart.) went on shore in the above gale, and totally lost, except five. There was also informal on received at St. Thomas, by respectable houses, that most of all the vessels in St Bartholomews, St. Kitts, Nevis, and St. Eustatia, drove on shore. Correct accounts were also received of the British Packet, bound for Tortola, being lost, with the mail. The gale lasted for three days and nights, and it is said that the loss is much greater than in the year 1793.

The brig Agenora, spoke Sept. 16, the schooner Eliza, 17 days from Philadelphia, for St. Kitts—Was informed that the ship Caroline, of Philadelphia, was a wreck, bearing N. W. of us, deserted; and that he had been three days sailing through pieces of wood, and also passed a ship's quarter deck, which we discovered before night. At the same time a brig bearing N. E. of us, under jury masts standing to the southward, then in lat. 24, 30, long. 67, 48. Sept. 17, spoke ship Nancy, 17 days from New-York for Jamaica. 20th, sloop Favorite, 12 days from New-York for Providence.

Capt. Fowler informs, that a severe gale was felt at St. Croix, from the 2d to the 5th instant—no material damage done. Left, brig Jane, of Philadelphia.

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Connecticut revolutionized.—The democrats of Connecticut have been boasting for years of their increase, and yet every election seems to put their victory at a greater distance. May such continue to be the progress of their exertions. The following article from the Connecticut Herald will shew the success which has attended their efforts at the late election:

"There are fifteen more federal representatives elected to the next assembly, than there were last spring.

"The federal majority in Litchfield for the first representative was 85. For the second a number more, and for persons to stand in nomination for assistants, upwards of 70." *N. Y. Her.*

Our Infant Navy.—It is stated that in the late tremendous gale at Savannah, *Gun Boat*, No. 1, has been driven ashore, into a corn field, where she now lies high and dry—ready for action.—[Ibid.

The federal ticket for members to congress, consisting of Samuel Tenney, Silas Betton, Thomas W. Thompson, Caleb Ellis and David Hough, has succeeded in New-Hampshire by a majority of 500 votes. *Ult. Gaz.*

Poetry.

The following excellent specimen of poetry is from the pen of the Rev. Henry Moore, of Liskeard, in Cornwall, England. An author, who was doomed to pass a long life in obscurity, and when accident was on the point of producing his merits to the world, death intercepted his just hopes of literary fame, and offered a "dull cold ear" to the plaudit which was soon to ensue.

Repertory.

ODE.

Occasioned by the Atheistical tenets publicly avowed in France.

"Is there a GOD?" the sceptic cries,
Profanely daring and absurdly wise.
Ask the loud thunder? Ask the lightning's glare?
When terror riding on his fiery car,
Flashing thro' the blue profound,
Shakes the vaulted heaven's around:
Or ask the troubled deep,
When o'er the surge the dire tornadoes sweep,
Rid the vext surface into mountains rise,
And wild confusion mingle waves and skies:
While the poor pilot, pale with dread,
Sees ghastly death hang foaming o'er his head;
Trembling she'll tell, what awful pow'r presides
To sink or swell to rage her hoarse resounding tides.
Ask of the skies, who form'd their shining frame;
Who rang'd the starry regions in array?
Who through the void elanc'd the comet's flame,
And from its golden fountain pour'd the day?
Who bends the concave of the sev'n fold bow?
Who gives the rising morn its roseat glow;
In tenfold darkness now involves the sphere;
While stalk terrific through the dreadful night
Rav'ning death, and pale affright,
And shake the shiv'ring heart with frantic fear?

Are proofs of pow'r too weak? Behold around
Bounty profuse, and love, that knows no bound!
For thee, ungrateful man! his fav'rite care,
He sheds a thousand charms on nature's face,
All sweetly blended—the sublime, the fair;
Order divine, and soul enchanting grace
Cloth'd the gay pastures with enliv'ning green,
Arch'd the emblow'ring shades the sylvan scene;
Swell'd the high mountain with majestic pride,
Slop'd the deep vale, and down its winding side
Bid many a fresh rill flow, that murm'ring strays
Most musical in many a waving maze.
For thee his vernal zephyrs play,
And in rich colors blooms the flow'ry May;
For thee his handmaid nature show'rs around
Her ample stores, and loads the gladden'd ground;
For thee his moons their silver beams unfold,
And sons with regal grandeur blaze in gold.

Yet man, with reason blind, perverse of will,
Caprice his guide, and lust his law,
Still prone to inderdicted ill,
Nor love can melt, nor power can awe.

Of Heaven's unnumbered bounties while possest,
The goodness he blasphemes, that makes him blest;
Weak reptile! dares with impious pride
Oppose the Omnipotent's command,
Nor suffers his uplifted hand
To lay the vengeful bolt aside.

Insatiate famine, flame ey'd war,
Foul diseases ghastly train,
And pining grief, and agonizing pain,
Outrageous frenzy, sullen ey'd despair,
Whose hand determin'd grasps the dart
To drive it to her heart.

Pale cheek'd Anxiety, that knows no rest,
And fell remorse with snaky tresses crown'd,
With all her thousands fiends of horror round,
That pierce with guilty pangs the secret breast,
And that dread voice, that dogs the godless crew,
Which silent long, at length with awful roll,
Like thunder pealing through the shudd'ring soul,
Compels it to believe, and tremble too,
All at his footstool wait his dread command:
Grim vissag'd vengeance heads the grisly band.
Arm'd with her iron rod,
With all the flames and thunders of her God,
Her host of marshall's ills she leads below,
And deals around variety of woe.

Hail, greatest! wisest! best!
While peal thy thunders, and thy lightnings glow,
Let the bold tremble and the haughty bow,
And chilling terrors chill the tyrants breast!
But bless the pious, gentle, generous race,
On whom imprest in many a lovely line,
The beamings of thy beauty shine,
With full reflected grace:
Their's is heart cheering hope, of eye serene,
Mild as some smiling angel's placed mein,
Their's is strong pinion'd faith, that dares the sky;
Their's peace etherial ever calm, and even;
Their's the rapt Seraph's soul entrancing joy:
Their's the fair dawning of the day of Heaven.

To them the flaming bolts no terrors bear.
While in their dread Almighty King they view
The tender Father too,
Joy in thy love, and trust thy faithless care.

Thus some bright cherub stands before thy shrine,
Fearless his Maker's awful form surveys,
Securely sees his dreadful glories shine,
And in his lightning's living flashes plays.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday October 4th, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the Bank commence discounts on Tuesday next.

"RESOLVED, That the President, Cashier and other Officers of the Bank, proceed to business on Monday next in the senate room of the Capitol.

"RESOLVED, That it is expected, that any house or firm consisting of more than one person, shall make a declaration of the names and surnames of the persons who compose such firm, and that each of the persons who reside in Richmond or Manchester, composing such firm, shall subscribe the firm book, and insert therein the names of his partner or partners."

J. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

N. B.—Persons applying for discounts must lodge their Notes at the Bank on the Monday and Thursday of every week. J. B.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe.—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next. two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 24th, 1804. tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low-grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family. There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be tho't too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Auguſt 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Juſt received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting buſineſs in the Croſs-ſtreet oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and ſolicits a ſhare of the public patronage. He pledges himſelf to thoſe who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, that he will execute their work with neatneſs and diſpatch, and flatters himſelf through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general ſatisfaction, and ſhall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the beſt materials, and has now on hand ſome handſome work finiſhed in the neateſt manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be ſtrictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to thoſe who may wiſh to have their work done in the London ſtile, that he can execute the ſame equal to any from London.

☞ The higheſt price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the enſuing ſeaſon.

THEY expect a further ſupply by the firſt arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their aſſortment—which will be diſpoſed of at their uſual low terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

At a Board of Directors of the Bank

of Virginia, on Thurſday the 13th of September, 1804,

"RESOLVED, That the operations of "the Bank commence on Monday the 8th of October.

"RESOLVED, That any perſon producing and depoſiting at the Bank, ſcrip or commiſſioners' receipts "for any number of ſhares regularly endorſed or aſſigned, ſhall be entitled to receive one in his, her or their "own name or names, in a form ſimilar to that uſed by "the commiſſioners at Richmond, ſtating therein the "whole number of ſhares to which he, ſhe or they may "be entitled, and the ſum paid thereon."

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Caſhier.

6t.

Notice!

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherſt county, by Bond, Note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to come forward immediately, and diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be diſcharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.

of John Dawſon, dec.

Auguſt 10th, 1804. 3m.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Paraſols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Chrildren's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton,
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;

WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion already ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand,*		3,000
1	*two thouſand,*		2,000
1	*one thouſand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*ſeven,*		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes,*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for ſale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-ſtreet;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-ſtreet,*
} Commiſſ.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.

Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ſhip Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching ſeaſon.

HE expects an additional ſupply, to complete an aſſortment, by the ſhip Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will diſpoſe of on his uſual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal, Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subſcriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter caſks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swediſh Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Bliſter'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; aſſortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

TEN TON OF

NEW-YORK IRON

FOR SALE,

H. L. WIGHT.

September 19th, 1804.

CONFECTIONARY.

Alexander Plaineville,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public in general, and the Citizens of Richmond and its neighborhood in particular, that he has commenced the CONFECTIONARY and CORDIAL DISTILLING BUSINESS in the brick-houſe next door below Mr. S. Pleaſants' Book-ſtore, lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Wheaton—where he conſtantly keeps for ſale every article in his line of buſineſs; particularly CORDIALS and PRESERVES, CAKES, &c. &c.

☞ Orders from the country will be carefully and promptly executed.

Richmond, Sept. 18th, 1804. w3tp.

To be ſold, to the higheſt bidder,

on the ſecond Monday of October next, before James city court-houſe,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING about 320 acres, ſituated at the head of Queen's Creek, and adjoining the Palace Lands. The ſoil is deemed very good, and its ſituation excellently adapted for raiſing ſtock. There is on it a large barn, out of repair, and alſo a quarter, with brick chimnies, which might be eaſily repaired. The orchard with care might yield 15 or 20 hhds. of cyder, annually. The payment will be made eaſy, if properly ſecured.

JOHN BRACKEN,

Attorney in fact for HANNAH DREW.

Sept. 19th, 1804. 3w.

EDUCATION.

THE Truſtees of Winchester Academy acquaint the public, that the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the uſe of the Globes, Euclid, and the practical branches of the Mathematics are taught in the Academy, by the principal maſter and his aſſiſtants.

The ſchool is provided with Globes and Maps, for the uſe of the lower claſſes; with Teleſcopes, and an electrical Machine; with an Air Pump, Eudiometers, and other parts of a chemical and philoſophical Apparatus, for making the uſual experiments on air, and exhibiting the properties of different elaſtic fluids.

In their examinations of the School, the Truſtees have been highly pleaſed with the plan of teaching, and the proficiency of the pupils, and are extremely happy in adding, what they believe muſt greatly increaſe the utility of the inſtitution, that Judge White will, in future, deliver in the Academy, a courſe of Lectures on the Laws and Conſtitutions of this State, and the United States.

These Lectures will commence annually on the firſt Monday in December, and continue until the laſt of the ſucceeding March; and it is confidently believed that every exertion in his power will be made by that gentleman, to render his Lectures beneficial to his pupils, and worthy of public patronage. JOHN SMITH,

President of Truſtees.

September 21ſt, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having formed a connexion with JOHN L. LESUEUR, which will commence on the 8th day of October next—and in order to cloſe his preſent buſineſs, he will, on Thurſday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, at his ſtore, offer at public ſale, the whole of his preſent

STOCK OF GOODS,

conſiſting of Old Madeira and Port Wine; Rum, Brandy and Gin; Loaf and Brown Sugar; London Brown Stout; Imperial and Young Hyſon Tea; and almoſt every article in the Grocery line.

JAMES FISHER.

☞ The terms of the above ſale—for all ſums under $50, caſh—above and not exceeding $150, 60 days—and for all ſums above $150, 120 days credit, for notes with approved ſecurity.

PROSSER & MONCURE, v. m.

Richmond, Sept. 27, 1804. 3t

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia for a law to paſs eſtabliſhing a Town on the lands of Mathew Harvey and William Mitchell, in the county of Botetourt, on James River—alſo for building a Toll Bridge acroſs James River, adjacent to the ſaid town.

Botetourt, Sept. 22, 1804. 3w

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber, being very ſucceſsful, for ſeveral years paſt, in breeding Horſes from the beſt Engliſh Turf Stock, has now for ſale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, conſiſting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the laſt ſeaſon. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be ſhewn. They are very health, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wiſhes to get the beſt blood. If they are not ſold at private ſale, they will be ſet upto the higheſt bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of ſale, one other third in ſix months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The ſubſcriber has alſo three very fine Engliſh STALLIONS, to be ſold at the ſame time and on the ſame terms, among them the famous horſes Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (tNov.13.)

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

ALMANACS

—*For* 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing beſides the Aſtronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Feſtivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto Houſe of Delegates,
Correct liſts of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
Diſtrict do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Uſeful Medical Receipts, for the uſe of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertiſement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of uſeful Tables,
Large Liſt of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make ſpeedy purchaſes, as they will be furniſhed much lower than the cuſtomary price, which they have been ſold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is publiſhed on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouſe.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

At a court continued and held for

the county of Lancaſter, at the court-houſe, on Friday the 24th day of Auguſt, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Plt'ffs.

AGAINST

Job Carter and Ellyſon Currie, Deft's.

} *In Chancery,*

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counſel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel. It it ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyſon Currie retain in his hands a ſufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to ſatisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the coſts of this ſuit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county. J. TOWLES, C.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He ſays his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the repreſentatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madiſon county. He ſays Mr. Craven, in a ſpeculating trip to the Jerſies about 16 years ago, died there of the ſmall pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his maſter's ſervice, and has been travelling about in this ſtate and Maryland ever ſince, in the ſeveral occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and ſhoemaker—in the two laſt he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two ſons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further ſays, that his maſter was intimately acquainted with Maj M'Dowell, a magiſtrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The repreſentatives of Craven are requeſted to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1804. law4w.

JAMES DAVIS,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has juſt imported, from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices—They are now opening in his Brick Store, next door to the Rawleigh Tavern, in the City of Williamsburg,

AND CONSIST OF

SUPERFINE Cloths & Caſſimeres,		Twiſt,	
Second do. do.		Threads,	
Superfine Napt Frize,		Water-proof Silk Hats,	
Millied Coatings,		Beaver	do.
Double Mill'd Drabs,		Common	do.
Kerſeys,		White & black Silk Hoes,	
Plains,		White Cotton,	do.
Flannels,		Brown Thread	do.
Roſe and Dutch Blankets,		Black, Mixed, Worſted do.	
Swansdowns,		Beſt London Boot-legs, Vamps, &c.	
Manchester Stuffs,		Mens' beſt London Shoes,	
Bombarzets,		Ladies' beſt Kidd and Morocco Slippers,	
Cambletts,		Mens' and Ladies Gloves,	
Moreens,		Ladies' Straw Bonnets,	
Durants,		Paper, Quills and Pens,	
Handſome aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes,		Wafers,	
Bed Ticking,		20d. 10d. 8d. and 6d. Nails,	
White, black and marble coloured Cotton Cambrick,		Spades and Frying-pans,	
Striped and Tamboured Muſlin,		Broad and narrow Hoes,	
Plain do.		Curry-combs and Brushes,	
Ladies' Muſlin Handkerchiefs,		Stock and double-bolted Padlocks,	
Tamboured and Fringed Cotton,		Beſt London Crown Glaſs, 12 by 10, and 10 by 8,	
Cambrick Shawls,		Putty in Bladders,	
Ginghams,		Ivory-handled Knives and Forks,	
Silk Nankeens,		Buck and common do.	
Nankeens,		Carver's do.	
Brown Hollands,		Beſt and common Pen-Knives,	
Checks,		GROCERIES.	
8-4 and 3-4 Huckabacks,		Pine-apple Cheeſe,	
Oznaburgs,		Brick do.	
Iriſh Linens,		Double and ſingle Gloceſter do.	
Do. Sheetings,		Old Spirits, Antigua Rum, Wine, Loaf-Sugar, Snuff, Soap,	
Futians,		Aſſorted Crockery Ware.	
Ruſſia Drills,			
Sewing Silk,			

Williamsburg, Sept. 15th, 1804.